

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

McKinley For President and Gov.
Roosevelt For Vice President.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Placed
the Former, and Col. Lafayette
Young, of Iowa, the Latter,
in Nomination.

Philadelphia, June 22.—Chairman
Lodge called the convention to order
at 10:38 a. m. The prayer was offered
by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia.

Senator Lodge announced the next
order was the nomination of presidential
candidates, and Senator Foraker
was recognized. As he took the
platform the convention cheered. He
nominated William McKinley for president
of the United States. When Mr.
Foraker concluded his speech the
convention arose and cheered enthusiastically,
all waving fans. The demonstration
grew exciting when Senator Hanna
seized one of the plumes



President William McKinley.

and waved it from the stage. The
greatest excitement was when the
state banners were carried to the
stage.

At 11:25 Gov. Roosevelt was
recognized. There was another enthusiastic
demonstration when he took
the platform and seconded the
nomination of William McKinley.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, followed
Roosevelt's seconding McKinley's
nomination.

John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, made
a seconding speech.

Delegate Knight, of California, seconded
McKinley.

Gov. Mount, of Indiana, seconded
McKinley.

The roll of states was then called
for president, and each state voted for
McKinley all the way down the roll.
Senator Lodge announced that McKinley
was nominated unanimously.
Col. Lafayette Young, of Iowa, at
12:56 took the platform to nominate
Roosevelt for vice president.

When Mr. Young named Roosevelt
there was another demonstration.
Banners were carried about the hall



Gov. Theodore Roosevelt.

and the band played while the
convention sang "There Will be a Hot
Time in the Old Town To-night."

Michael J. Murray, of Massachusetts,
seconded Roosevelt's nomination.

J. M. Ashton, of Washington, withdrew
Bartlett Tripp and seconded
Roosevelt's nomination.

The delegates still choked the aisles,
grasping Gov. Roosevelt's hands, and
with difficulty the chairman restored
quiet and recognized Butler Murray,
of Massachusetts, for a speech seconding
the nomination of Roosevelt. He
spoke in behalf of "old New England"
and his vigorous sentences elicited another
demonstration for the Rough Rider
candidate.

After the speech of Mr. Murray, of
Massachusetts, Gen. James M. Ashton,
of Washington, was recognized,
and he also seconded the nomination
of Roosevelt.

Senator Depew, of New York, also
seconded the nomination of Roosevelt.

Depew, at 1:50, concluded, and the
roll was then called for vice president.
The nomination of Roosevelt was
unanimous, with the exception of one
missing vote of New York—the individual
vote of Roosevelt. Chairman
Lodge then declared Roosevelt nominated
for vice president of the United States.

On motion of Col. Dick, Senator
Lodge was placed at the head of the
committee to notify the president of
his nomination, and Senator Wolcott
at the head of the committee to notify
the vice presidential nominee.

Resolution of thanks to Mr. Lodge
and to Mr. Wolcott for their able
services as presiding officers were
unanimously adopted, also thanks to
Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, for
the hospitality of the city, and to all
officials of the convention. This
closed the work, and at 2:14, on
motion of Sereno Payne, of New York,
the republican national convention
of 1900 adjourned sine die.

FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.

Flames in the Business Portion Caused
a Loss of About a Quarter of a
Million Dollars.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 23.—Fire
broke out in the five-story Eichbaum
building, 242 Fifth avenue, about 1:30
o'clock Friday afternoon, and 15 minutes
later spread to Duff's college
building, Platt's restaurant, the
Exchange national bank, A. M. Murdock,
florist, and the Hussey building. The
flames burned fiercely and the occupants
of the buildings were forced
to fly for their lives. Several persons
are reported to have been caught in
the Duff building and it is feared
were burned to death.

Only the roof of the First National
bank building was on fire and the
flames were quickly extinguished.
Firemen are now on the roof, and it
is thought the danger of the flames
again crossing the street is over.

The flames caused an estimated loss
of several hundred thousands of dollars,
and for a time threatened to wipe
out the entire square of handsome
buildings, bounded by Fifth avenue,
Diamond, Wood and Market streets.
At 1 o'clock flames were discovered
issuing from the rear of the Eichbaum
building, No. 242 Fifth avenue.
The structure was of iron and brick,
six stories in height, and occupied by
Duff's college, and the Holmes Electric
Protective company.

Ten minutes after the fire broke
out, the entire building was in flames,
and the adjoining structures, the
Exchange national bank, Hussey building,
Platt's saloon and restaurant
and A. M. Murdock's flower store,
were on fire, and the flames were
burning so fiercely that little hope
was entertained of saving any of
them. Five minutes later the flames
leaped across Fifth avenue and the
roof of the magnificent eight-story
iron building of the First National
bank was seen to be on fire.

The fire started in the rear of the
Eichbaum building facing on Diamond
street. The building was being
remodeled for a telephone office at
an expense of many thousand dollars.
As soon as the alarm was given
the money and valuables in the
Exchange bank were placed in the vaults
in safety.

At 2:25 the fire was apparently
under control, after gutting the Eichbaum
and Duff buildings. When the
fire was discovered fifty students were
on the fifth floor of Duff's college.

A panic ensued, but beyond a few
bruises and contusions all reached
the street in safety.

At 1:50 p. m. the flames crossed the
street, and in a few minutes the handsome
iron structure of the First National
bank on the corner of Fifth
avenue and Wood street was in flames.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

Twenty-Six Under Professors at the
Havana University With Big
Salaries Discharged.

Havana, June 23.—The postal frauds
have rather swamped the scandal
existing in the university, which has
been the milking ground for some of
the best men in Cuba, who, as under
professors, received \$24,000 a year
each. There were 72 of these
professors and 24 assistants, some of
them having no classes at all, and
others only one or two students.
Many of the professors drew other
government salaries. When this was
called to Gen. Wood's attention he
immediately inaugurated reforms,
which resulted in cutting down the
list to 46, including assistants, which
is enough, considering that there are
only 450 students. For instance, instruction
in Greek was divided into
three parts, history, grammar and
literature. It is now combined under
one professor of Greek.

BOTH BADLY HURT.

Prof. Neske, a Well-Known Band
Director, and His Wife in a
Runaway Accident.

Monticello, N. Y., June 23.—Prof.
Neske, director of the Barracks band
at Columbus, O., a number of years,
and Mrs. Neske are lying in a critical
condition at their summer home
in Thompsonville, Sullivan county,
as the result of a runaway while they
were out driving.

When going down a steep hill near
their home Mr. Neske lost control of
the horse. When about half way down
the hill they overtook a conveyance
and in order to avoid a collision Neske
guided his frightened animal into a
stone wall. The horse struck the
stone wall and was killed and the
occupants were thrown from the
wagon. Mr. Neske was cut about the
head, face and body. Mrs. Neske's
arm was broken in several places and
she was otherwise injured.

Hanna's First Appointments.

Philadelphia, June 23.—Chairman
Hanna has announced the names of
the five members of the new executive
committee of the national committee,
as follows: Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin;
Joseph H. Manley, of Maine;
N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; Harry
D. New, of Indiana, and George L.
Shoup, of Idaho.

Died at Sea.

New York, June 23.—Sol Salomon,
of Kalamazoo, Mich., a passenger from
Bremen on the North German Lloyd
steamer which arrived here, died on
June 14 of consumption. With him
were his wife, a son and daughter.
His body was brought to port.

Death of Capt. G. F. Towle.

New York, June 23.—The death is
announced in London of Capt. George
F. Towle, U. S. A., retired, aged 65
years. He was twice breveted for
gallant and meritorious service during
the civil war.

BAD RAILROAD WRECKS

Thirty-Five People Killed on the
Southern Near McDonough, Ga.

Every Person on the Entire Train,
Except the Occupants of the
Pullman Car, Perished in
the Disaster.

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—A passenger
train on the Macon branch of the
Southern railway ran into a washout
one and a half miles north of McDonough,
Ga., Saturday night, and was
completely wrecked. The wreck
caught fire and the entire train, with
the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed.
Every person on the train
except the occupants of the Pullman
car perished. Not a member of the
train crew escaped. Thirty-five persons
in all were killed.

The train left Macon at 7:10 and
was due in Atlanta at 9:45. McDonough
was reached on time. At this
point connection is made for Columbus,
Ga., and here every night the
Columbus train is coupled on and
hauled through to Atlanta. Saturday
night, however, for the first time in
many months, the Columbus train
was reported two hours late on account
of a washout on that branch, and the
Macon train started to Atlanta
without its Columbus connection.

Tremendous rains of daily occurrence
for the past two weeks have
swollen all streams in this part of
the south, and several washouts have
been reported on the different roads.
Camp's creek, which runs into the
Ocmulgee, was over its banks and its
waters had spread to all the lowlands
through which it runs. About a mile
and a half north of McDonough the
creek comes somewhat near the
Southern tracks, and running alongside
it for some distance, finally passes
away under the road by a heavy stone
culvert. A cloudburst broke over that
section of the country about 6 o'clock
Saturday night, and, presumably,
shortly after dark washed out a section
of the track nearly 100 feet in
length. Into this the swiftly moving
train plunged. The storm was still
raging and all the car windows were
closed. The passengers went to death
without an instant's warning.

The train, consisting of a baggage
car, second-class coach, first-class
coach and a Pullman sleeper, was
knocked into kindling wood by the
fall. The wreck caught fire a few
minutes after the fall, and all the
coaches were burned except the Pullman
car. Every person on the train
except the occupants of the Pullman
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except the occupants of the Pullman
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EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

Eight Persons Were Killed and
Thirty-Four Others Injured
Near Green Bay, Wis.

Green Bay, Wis., June 25.—A north-
bound passenger train on the Chicago
& Northwestern road loaded with
excursionists bound for the saengerfest
in this city collided at 10:15 o'clock
Sunday morning with a freight train
at Depere, five miles south of here.
Eight persons were killed outright
and thirty-four were injured.

The accident happened just as the
passenger train was pulling into the
station. A double-header freight was
backing into a side track to let the
passenger by, but had not cleared the
main track. Those injured were nearly
all in the second coach. When the
two trains came together the first
car, which was a combination smoker
and baggage, was driven through the
second coach, where the loss of life
occurred. The dead were taken out
of the wreck and to an undertaking
establishment at Depere. The injured
were first taken to the Depere high
school, which was converted into a
temporary hospital, and later were
brought to St. Vincent's hospital in
this city. None of the trainmen were
injured, the engine crews jumping in
time to save themselves. Both engines
were badly damaged and two
coaches were broken into kindling
wood.

The Work of Whitecaps.

Nashville, Tenn., June 24.—Great
excitement prevails at Quebec, a small
town near Sparta, Tenn., over the
work of whitecaps in that vicinity.
Ten or 12 men, wearing white caps,
visited the homes of Charles George,
Floyd Davis and Clark Davis, and
after dragging the men into the
woods, beat George and Floyd Davis
almost to death. They took Clark
Davis' measure for a coffin. The reason
given for the whipping is that the
men were lazy, and would not work
or provide for their families.

Another Advance on Coomassie.

Prahu, June 25.—Sufficient supplies
have at last been collected, and the
final advance to open communications
with Coomassie will begin at once.
On the road from Ashanti to Kwahu
are three villages where are gathered
some 2,000 fighting men who have
practiced the rites of fetish worship
and pledged themselves to help the
Ashantis.

Captured by Rebels.

Carcenas, Venezuela, June 24.—The
Colombian revolutionists have occupied
Bucaramanga, on the Venezuelan
frontier. Cucuta, a town in the department
of Santander, also on the
Venezuelan frontier, continues in possession
of the revolutionists.

Chinese Ship Captured.

Berlin, June 24.—In naval circles at
Kiel it is stated that the cruiser
Hansa has driven a Chinese ship
ashore and captured a second, and
that 50 Chinese were killed and 70
wounded.

TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

The British Forces Are Making Advances,
the Boers Fleeing
Before Them.

London, June 23.—Gen. Buller's advance
to Sandpruit is almost the only
fresh point in the military situation
in South Africa. His march is in
the direction of Standerton, which
commands the road northward from
Vrede. Lord Roberts has announced
his plan of operations already, and
the occupation of Heidelberg by forces
from Johannesburg may confidently
be expected within 48 hours. The
remnants of Presidents Kruger's
and Steyn's armies will then be separated
and gradually hemmed in and
disarmed. The process ought not to
require much time, as the Dutch forces
in the two sections can not now
number more than ten thousand men.

Military men are not surprised by
the delay on the British line. They
assert that the business of feeding
over 200,000 soldiers in a country
where food is scarce is a most serious
undertaking. The magnitude of
the British army is a hindrance to
its mobility and to decisive operations,
since the transport problem is one of
enormous difficulty and prevents rapid work.
Generals Roberts and Buller, moreover,
are compelled to go slowly and disarm
the Burghers day by day. Immense
districts are to be pacified and the
arms must be secured from every
house on the line of march.

Rumors have been revived that
Generals Botha and Dewet will surrender
their forces if they can gain
any points by negotiating, but these
appear to be premature. Dewet has
not yet been thoroughly beaten, and
Botha came near surrounding
French's troops during the last battle.
The story that the bridge on the
Delagoa railway was blown up by the
premature explosion of a mine is
hardly creditable.

London, June 25.—The Transvaal
military incidents are summed up officially
by Lord Roberts in the following
message to the war office:

"Pretoria, Sunday, 11:30 a. m.—Buller
reached Standerton June 22. He
found a good deal of rolling stock.
All the Dutch residents had left the
town.

"The British prisoners captured since
our occupation of Pretoria have been
taken to Machadodorp.

"Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg
Saturday. The enemy fled, pursued
by our mounted men six or seven
miles. The previous day Broadwood's
cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy,
dispersing them completely and
capturing six.

"The enemy attacked our post at
Honingspruit, and before reinforcements
arrived from Kroonstad they had
burned three culverts. These had
all been repaired by this afternoon."

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated
yesterday, says: "The British casualties
at Honingspruit were 37 killed and
wounded."

Lord Roberts and Commandant Gen.
Louis Botha are still exchanging letters.

ANOTHER AMBUSH.

Americans Compelled to Retreat by
the Filipinos—Several of Our
Troops Killed.

Washington, June 24.—The war department
has received the following
cablegram from Gen. MacArthur:
"Manila, June 23.—Adjutant General,
Washington: Detachment four officers,
100 men 40th Volunteer Infantry, Capt.
Miller commanding, left Tagayan June 13,
on reconnaissance up Iapayan river, morning,
ambushed by insurgents in strong position.
Fifty men sent to reinforce from Tagayan.
Could not take position and troops
withdrew to coast post.

"Our loss in killed: Co. H, Robert
H. Coles, John H. Haywood, Fred
Holloway, John T. Pelham, Frank Salisbury.
Co. M, Corp. Jesse G. Moody,
Michael J. McQuirk. Wounded: Co.
I, Capt. Walter B. Elliott, slight; Co.
H, Capt. Thomas Miller, in thigh,
slight; Jeff Effig, moderate; James
W. Jeffries, slight; Roxie Wheaton,
moderate; George Hollifair, slight;
Murley Phillips, severe; John W.
Smith, severe. Co. M, Edwin E. Williams,
severe. Co. K, George W. Wells,
severe; Lex M. Kamters, moderate.
Missing: Co. H, Sergt. Wm. Northcross.
Full detail report not received.
"MACARTHUR."

AT SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Plans to Be Drawn for Battery of
Two 3-Inch Guns to Be Located
On North Island.

San Diego, Cal., June 24.—Capt. J.
J. Meyler has been directed by the
war department to have plans drawn
for a battery of two 3-inch guns to
be located on North island, at the
entrance of San Diego harbor. The
guns will not only command the entrance
to the harbor, but will be able to
destroy any small craft that might
steal up under the 10-inch guns of Ft.
Scecerans, located directly across the
channel. These big guns can not be
depressed sufficiently to hit a ship
at close range, and the three-inch
guns will be placed to solve this
problem.

Sun Spots Change.

Memphis, Tenn., June 24.—David
Planer, a local astronomer, reports
that the group of sun spots, which
was visible Monday, appears now as
two large spots in the southwest
quadrant of the sun, all the small
spots having disappeared. Another
large spot has appeared in the north-
west quarter.

Five Children Burned to Death.

Solomonville, A. T., June 24.—The
residence of Mrs. Collier at Tacher
was burned and five small children
perished in the flames.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Ten Thousand Foreign Troops Are
Now in the Vicinity of Peking.

Adm. Kempff Reports the Killing of
Four Americans and the Wounding
of Seven Others in an Ambuscade
Near Tien Tsin.

London, June 25.—The position of
the international force in the section
of Northern China, where 10,000 men
are striving to keep a footing and to
succor the legations in Peking, appears
to increase in peril with every fresh
dispatch. Peking has not been heard
from direct for 14 days. The last dispatch
was one imploring aid. Adm.
Seymour's column of 2,000 was last
heard from 12 days ago. At that time
it was surrounded midway between
Peking and Tien Tsin. Possibly now it
has reached Peking.

The 3,000 internationals at Tien Tsin
were hard pressed and fighting for
their lives on Thursday, and a relieving
force of less than a thousand had
been beaten back to Taku Friday.
Observers on the spot think that 100,000
men would not be too many to grasp
China firmly.

The admiralty has received the following
from the British rear admiral at Taku:

"Che-Foo, June 25.—Only one rumor
has got through from Tien Tsin for
five days. No information could be
obtained except that the foreign settlement
had been almost entirely destroyed
and that our people were fighting hard.

"News is received as this telegram
is dispatched that an attempt to relieve
Tien Tsin on June 22 was repulsed
with some loss."

The telegram also said: "The allied
admirals are working in perfect accord,
with the Russian vice admiral as
senior officer."

Washington, June 25.—The navy department
Sunday afternoon issued the following
bulletin:

"A telegram from Adm. Kempff,
dated Che-Foo, June 24, says:

"In ambuscade near Tien Tsin, on the
21st, four of Waller's command killed
and seven wounded. Names will be
furnished as soon as received. Force
of 2,000 going to relieve Tien Tsin to-day.
Kempff."

The secretary of the navy has ordered
Adm. Remy to go with the Brooklyn
to Taku and to tender to Gen. MacArthur
conveyance of any army troops which the
Brooklyn can carry.

Washington, June 24.—Several important
communications have been received by
the secretary of state justifying the
attitude assumed by this government,
that, technically speaking, a state of war
does not exist between the United States
and China. The viceroys who have their
seats of government at Nanking and Wu
Chang, and who govern the five great
provinces in the Yang Tse Kiang region,
have assured this government that they
are determined and perfectly able to
preserve order in their jurisdictions,
and protect the lives and property of
foreigners. In reply to this they have
been assured that, so long as they are
able to maintain order and protect life
and property in the provinces under their
control, the government of the United
States will send no troops into that
region, and will use its influence with
the other powers in same direction.

Another communication of great
importance was received from Li Hung
Chang, the viceroy of Canton, who gives
his personal assurance that the firing
upon the foreign fleets at Taku was
not authorized by the Chinese government.
He desires the authority of the powers
to proceed to Peking for the purpose of
putting an end to the disturbances there,
a purpose in which his great influence
both with the court and with the people
gives a certain promise of success.

The United States, and it is believed
the other powers, have assented to this
proposition of Li Hung Chang, and he is
supposed to have started for Peking.

Adm. Kempff's dispatch stating that
an engagement had occurred near Tien
Tsin and that another was about to
occur, sent a thrill of expectancy
throughout official circles here. Other
dispatches had been received giving
additional detail, but these were not
made public, as they did not shed light
upon the movements of forces. The official
information gave no clue, however, as to
the extent of any casualties which may
have been suffered by the American
forces engaged, and this was taken to
indicate that the loss was little or
nothing in the face of such an ill-
equipped foe.

Maj. Waller, in command of the
American marines who participated in
the fight, is known here as a brave
and efficient officer, whose coolness
and daring was displayed during the
battle of Santiago when he commanded
the marines on board the battleship
Indiana. The marines referred to in
the cable are the 130 men taken by
the Solace from Manila at the first
call for reinforcements.

Booked for an Address.

Washington, June 25.—John K.
Richards, solicitor general of the
United States, left here for Cambridge
Springs, Pa., where he will deliver
an address next Tuesday before the
Pennsylvania Bar Association on
"The Constitution of the Philippines."

Cologne Visited by a Cyclone.

London, June 25.—Cologne was visited
by a cyclone which demolished
many buildings and threw down a
number of factory chimneys. Several
persons were badly injured.

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RAILROAD TIME CARD.

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ARRIVAL OF TRAINS:

From Cincinnati—10:58 a. m.; 5:38 p.
m.; 10:10 p. m.
From Lexington—5:11 a. m.; 7:45 a. m.;
8:38 p. m.; 6:27 p. m.
From Richmond—5:05 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.;
8:28 p. m.
From Maysville—7:42 a. m.; 8:25 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS:

To Cincinnati—5:15 a. m.; 7:51 a. m.;
3:40 p. m.
To Lexington—7:47 a. m.; 11:05 a. m.;
5:45 p. m.; 10:14 p. m.
To Richmond—11:08 a. m.; 5:43 p. m.;
10:16 p. m.
To Maysville—7:50 a. m.; 6:35 p. m.
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